

THE RELIGIONS OF JAPAN.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—In the course of a few days the General will have stepped upon the shores of Japan. He will go there to proclaim the unsearchable riches of Christ at a period perhaps the most momentous in the history of any nation—the time when having found that the old gods do not satisfy, there is a

few moments of one of our city's story is typical of what we have so often observed here.

"Shinto" really means "The way of the gods," or "The god way." This is the national religion of Japan, and because of its national origin it possesses a decided advantage over the two other leading faiths, which have been imported. Originally, Shinto consisted largely of ancestor and nature worship, while Fetishism, Animism, and sun, fire, tree, and serpent worship, were very common, though now fallen into disuse. Ancestor-worship, however, still forms one of the chief features of this faith, and this is especially true with regard to the ancestors of the Imperial family.

A Spirit Festival.

A yearly festival, called "Bon," is held to celebrate the return of departed spirits to this world. For three or four days the houses are given up to great visitors: offerings are hung up both indoors and out, and a feast of rice-cake is spread in the reception room, in order to appease the appetites of the honored guests from the other world. The spirits are supposed to come by water, so little straw boats filled with grain foods and fruit are set adrift in the rivers and on the tide, while hundreds of little boats, made

from the egg-plant fruit and others of its kind, are placed by the water's edge for the use of our friends and loved ones during their stay in the mortal world.

Nothing very definite is taught regarding a future state; according to Shinto theology, there is no heaven or hell, but an intermediate state.

Japanese Gods.

In Japanese houses may be seen the "kami-dama," or god-shelf, a little niche in the wall, usually over the door or window, in which are placed images and wooden tablets, on which are inscribed the names of the gods; small mirrors, representing the sun, and incense-burners. During the day offerings are made to the gods, and a small lamp is kept burning all night.

The progress and development of Shintoism in Japan met with a serious blow, owing to the introduction of Buddhism, about the middle of the sixth century, and for more than a thousand years it was completely overshadowed by its powerful rival. Owing, however, to the efforts of modern

scholars during the eighteenth century to discover and establish pure Shinto teaching, it experienced a considerable revival, and at the present time it may be termed the State religion, though the attention given it by the court and Government officials is said to be slight and of a somewhat perfunctory nature. The majority of the better classes who make any profession of religion at all are Shintoists.

Until today there are many different Buddhists in Japan.

A combination of the artistic taste and religious convictions of the people has led to the dedication to the gods of the most beautiful places in which to erect temples and shrines; so that out of many thousands of these scattered throughout the Empire, there are very few indeed which are not situated in some cool, shady glen, or upon some lofty eminence.

Although Buddhism still exercises a considerable influence upon the minds and lives of thousands of the Japanese, that influence is weaker than it used to be; and what so recently stood for progress and enlightenment seems destined to perish in its encounter with Western civilization and Christianity.

Confucianism consists chiefly of teachings of a moral and political na-

tional cry for a religion that does satisfy. The General's visit is fraught with the most far-reaching possibilities. Let all our readers pray that God may honor our leader in directing the eyes of the Orient unto the Cross of Calvary. The following article on the religions of Japan will be found interesting.

Following colors by eye-witnesses in the recent war with Russia.

The second "relation" is that of father and son, or parent and child—places the family before the individual. The family must survive at all costs. Consequently, where there are no male children, adoption is the common rule to maintain the family name.

The third "relation" is that of husband and wife. Here the husband takes the precedence in all things; he rules while the wife serves and renders absolute obedience. The nuptial knot may be united for less serious reasons than would warrant a separation in most countries. In this respect however, a marked change has taken place in public sentiments during recent years, and the laws upon the subject are becoming more binding.

That of the elder brother and younger brother is the fourth "relation," which gives preference to the former, who is responsible for the continuation of the family name and house, while the rest of the family, even to the mother herself, are subject to his rule and authority; and, bearing out the Eastern idea that the family is more important than the individual, the younger brothers may be adopted into other families where there are no sons.

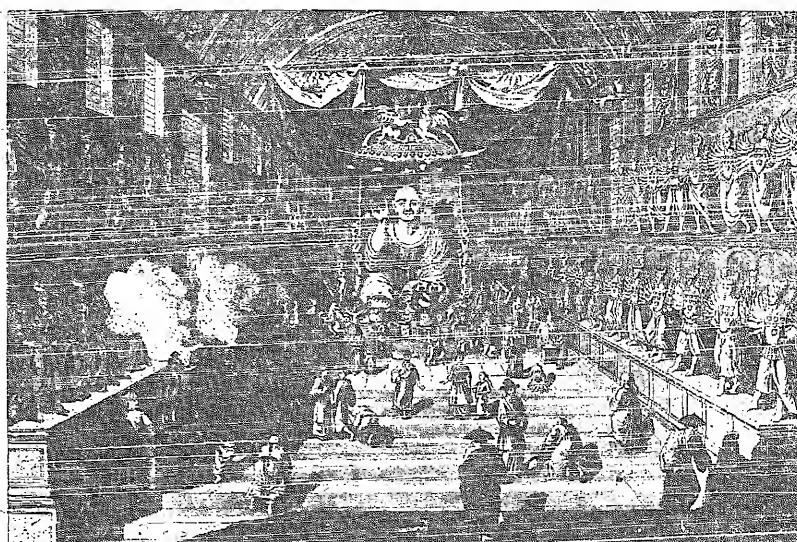
The fifth "relation," namely, that between friends, is the last mentioned, and under this heading is arranged a list of duties of man to man; courtesy, propriety, and kindness to strangers.

Some say that Confucius taught the duty of returning good for evil. He only taught the negative of the Golden Rule: "Do not unto others what you would not like others to do to you."

A feature of the religions of Japan is their ability and tendency to unite. Side by side for centuries the three main faiths have existed, one blending with the other in happy concord, until at present it is almost impossible to distinguish the pure teachings of one from the other. Tens of thousands of the lower classes recognize no distinction whatever; and no inconsistency is felt in belonging to all three religions at the same time. And this fact constitutes, perhaps, the most serious difficulty in the propagation of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, in that it is difficult for the average Japanese to understand why Christianity should be so self-contained as to teach salvation by one Name and one Way.

In spite of every difficulty and every obstacle placed in its way, Christianity is making rapid progress in the

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The Temple of Ten Thousand Idols in Japan.

gods, too, were given a place in Buddhist temples. The artistic taste of the nation was appealed to by an abundant display of color and ornamentation which was entirely foreign to former customs in Shinto worship, and resulted in a complete victory for the new faith and the disestablishment, for the time being, of Shintoism as the State religion.

The Japanese Teacher.

"All education," says a writer, "was for centuries in Buddhist hands; Buddhism introduced art and medicine, moulded the folklore of the country, created its dramatic poetry, deeply influenced politics and every sphere of social and intellectual activity. In a word, Buddhism was the teacher under whose instruction the Japanese Gede.

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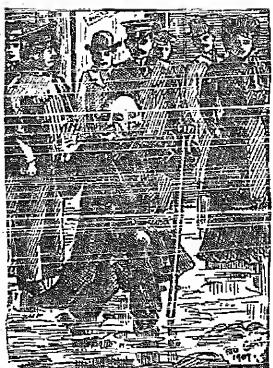
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PARAGRAPHS & PICTURES



This picture is a reproduction of a clever little pen and ink drawing by Corps-Cadet Teddy Gray, of Peterboro.

Salvation at Eighty-three.

God is blessing our meetings at Peterboro. We had two souls for salvation on Thursday. One was an old man of eighty-three years of age, who knelt down in the open-air ring and got gloriously saved. He left the meeting praising God.

Wedding at Wingham.

The Army wedding on Monday night last was a most interest and successful event, as evidenced by the large and attentive audience that crowded the Town Hall. A splendid program was given previous to the marriage ceremony. After the opening preliminaries of song and prayer, Lieut.-Colonel Sharp, the leader, introduced Ensign Riley, who favored the audience with a splendid vocal solo, also a guitar solo imitating a brass band, and then "Home, sweet home," to the amusement of all, was played on one string attached to a tin can. This called for an encore, and then the audience listened to a fine mandolin solo. Speeches were given by Bandmaster Jarvis, Ensign Banks, and Staff-Capt. Hay, dwelling on the excellent Christian character of the contracting parties. Lieut.-Colonel Sharp read the usual Army marriage service, after which the bride and bridegroom, Sgt. E. Nutter Clark and Bandsman Ernest E. Simmons, sup-



The Happy Page.

ported by Miss Leming Taylor and Harper C. Simmons, brother of the groom, all dressed in their full blue uniform of the Army, stood forward and very distinctly the parties said the "I wills." Colonel Sharp in a solemn manner pronouncing them man and wife. Invited guests to the number of eighty-five sat down to a well-spread wedding banquet. Mr. and Mrs. E. Simmons received the congratulations of a large number of friends wishing them every happiness in life. The wedding presents were most numerous.—Wingham Times.

Prayed in a Restaurant.

Not long after my conversion I invited Adj't. and Mrs. Byers to dine with me at a restaurant in order to save cooking, as it was an extra busy season for them. The place was well filled, and we were observed of all observers, as Salvationists usually are.

When we had finished our meal the Adj't. suggested that we should pray. I could not well refuse, though it came as an awful shock to a young beginner, so we knelt down and prayed.

It brought a wonderful blessing to my soul, and the effect it had upon the people present must have been great.

I feel that experiences such as this help to set free from the fear of man which bringeth a snare.—J. H. W.

What stood in the way of his Salvation for a long time was his violin. He was a very good performer, and during the winter months often made as much as five dollars a night by playing at concerts and dances.

If he got saved he would have to quit this, for he felt it was not right.

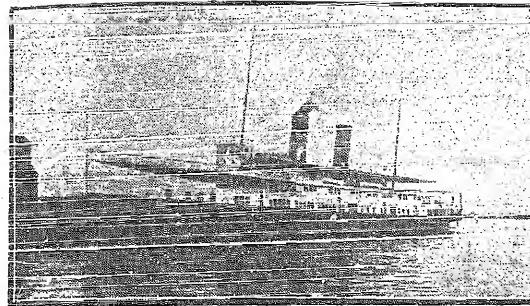
The loss of the money would be too

much for him, for it provided most

for him, for

Building a Steel Steamer.

A GLIMPSE AT A PROSPEROUS CANADIAN INDUSTRY.



A Steel Steamer—the finished article.

HERE is no product which man's mind has devised that holds such a fascination for the average person as a boat.

We look upon a modern twenty-story building, make some passing remark, and pass on without even noticing the details, the ornaments, in a strength.

But let these same people have the opportunity to examine a modern boat, sail or steam, and even the inexperienced beholder notes the grace and beauty of the craft's lines, the rake of her spars, and her trim appearance; his eye takes in all the details, and is immediately possessed of a desire to go aboard and explore the very depths of this creation. As she leaves the dock he stands leaning against a spike with shaded eyes, watching until she is a dim spot far out upon the horizon.

The first craft was most likely a log, which nature had uprooted alongside of some forest stream. This the aborigines launched, and climbing upon it, plied his way across the sluggish water.

Next he dug his log out, so that he had more buoyancy, and so could ride in comfort, without a continual wetting. The next step was to sharpen the ends so that it could be handled to better advantage. He now possessed the highest type of a dug-out.

But man is ever progressive, so he found the by making a framework and stretching waterproof skin or bark of a tree over it he had a much better sea boat, a better carrier, a boat that would go faster and with less effort; also it could be built in less time and of a larger size. To this he added a sail, and now he possessed the model from which all boats of all ages, and all materials, have been built.

The days of the wooden ship are practically numbered. Traveling through our modern shipbuilding districts, one can scarcely fail to be struck by the conspicuous absence of this material; whereas, sixty years ago, wood was the principal constructive element in shipbuilding. This great and rapid transformation has been brought about by the introduction, first, of iron; second, of steel.

The manufacture of iron has been carried on for thousands of years, and great skill was exercised in its production, while the use of steel has been understood and appreciated for centuries. Yet it is only since the year 1860 that the latter could be produced in sufficient quantities, and of a requisite quality, for its adoption in the construction of steel ships. It was not

until 1850 that steel was extensively used in the ship construction for the merchant marine. At the present time 90 per cent of the vessels building in this country are of steel.

The advantage of mild steel over wrought iron is at once apparent. The tensile strength is from forty to fifty per cent. greater, while the material shows a decided superiority in elasticity and ductility.

As a natural result steel ships are lighter in weight than iron ones. A reduction of twenty per cent. in the total weight of the hull permits of a greater dead weight being carried, and thus increased freights being earned.

So the universal adoption of steel is obvious, and more especially as the price of steel is usually as low as that of iron.

The Design.

To correctly design a steamship the naval architect must draw from a store of information gradually accumulated either by himself or by his predecessors. In a well-organized office the technical data of vessels built is most carefully tabulated in an easily accessible form, for such items as weights of hulls, cubic capacities, dead weight capacities, stability and speed.

The designer first calculates the weight of the hull, which, for convenience, is divided into two parts: first, the steel work; second, the wood and outfit. The latter comprises all wood work, cabin furnishings, anchors and chains, rigging, small boats, deck machinery, etc.

Now, to fix the weight of the pro-



Mr. Rammage, Shipbuilder, and Great Friend of the Salvation Army.

pelling machinery is the next task, which, in the case of an especially fast passenger steamer, is very difficult, though quite an easy process if the boat be only a *common carrier*.

The next step is to actually design, not only the general arrangements involving the position of boilers, machinery, bulk heads, hatches, deck machinery, and cabin arrangements, but also the size and thickness of the materials used. While the deck plans and profile are being prepared to show the above arrangements, the midship section, which shows the scutlings, i.e. the sizes of materials, is worked out. These must conform to the rules of some one of the large registration societies in order to obtain classification, such as Lloyd's Registry, England; French Bureau of Veritas, Great Lakes Register, etc.

Now the designer proceeds to check his calculations with care, figuring from the plans in detail if time is available. The weights of hull and outfit, also the horsepower for the weight of the engines are checked by either of two methods, termed Kirk's Analysis or the Admiralty Constant.

The calculations checked, the plans

approved of by the owner, the next step is to reckon up the cost. When that is done, and the contract signed, the actual work of building commences.

The Building.

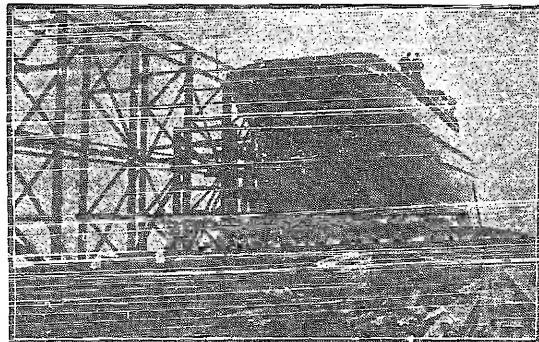
A set of lines are drawn which show the shape of the vessel and numerous calculations made as to the displacement, trim, tons per inch immersion, centre of gravity, centre of buoyancy, etc.

When the lines conform to all requirements then a model of the hull is made, and all the shell plating is shown on this, great care being taken to get the run of the strokes of plating fair. An inward profile is then drawn, also deck plans, showing the plating frames, etc.

Then follows the stem post and stem bulkheads, and as he proceeds all the materials must be ordered to size, giving just enough spare to work, but not too much for big scrap piles, which would eat up the profits.

Now follow the details until you have from sixty to seventy plans for a tugboat to a thousand or more for a large ocean liner.

(Concluded next week.)



Ready to be Launched.

Territorial Tit-Bits.

The brass band of Johannesburg corps is composed of Basutos, Zulus, Shangannas, and Zambesiases.

The Johannesburg school has now fifty scholars, and there are seventy soldiers on the roll in addition to converts.

From seven to eight hundred people attended Colonel Poyson's meetings in the Waldensian Valley, which were held in the school rooms and in the large dining room of a hotel. It was a sight to see such large numbers of people seated on desks, etc., and listening with rapt interest.

Lady Lawley, wife of the Governor of Madras, has accepted an invitation to visit our Rescue Home, and it is hoped that this will result in increased sympathy and help for our work.

During Brigadier Mathias's visit to the Elford Division eighty-two converts received new names. In all a few months ago these converts were all heathen. The Brigadier also installed two young and capable Lieutenants as the first officers of the corps. These are two of our Madrasarmy School boys, and were received with great delight by the people.

Colonel Nurani has had three glorious meetings in the Nanjanlu Division. Two of the places visited had heathen temples before the advent of the Army, but now the temples are gone and nice S. A. halls are erected, with a comfortable sectional officers quarters. At Manadu sixteen souls sought salvation after a very powerful

meeting, and at Elandyadgi, the third place visited, a beautiful Pandal was erected for the occasion, and nineteen souls sought salvation, including several headmen of the village.

Religions of Japan.

(Continued from page 3.)

land. At present there are far greater numbers of educated and intelligent young Christians of both sexes than has ever been known in the history of the nation. Sympathy is more general and more real, interest deeper and keener, and greater liberties are granted by the authorities for the purpose of reaching the masses by determined and aggressive effort, than even a few years ago were hardly hoped for.

There are many open doors, and the future offers an unlimited opportunity to not only reach the tens of millions of Japan, but, through them, the hundreds of millions of China and Korea so near to her shores. Already the Army has a tried and faithful officer in Dairen, Manchuria, where he is toiling, not only for the Japanese there, but for others, who will, we hope, in turn, go forth to spread the news of salvation and carry the Army flag further inland. In Tōhō, too, there are between seven and eight thousand Chinese students, whom we hope to bring under our influence, and who, we trust, will return to their own land, not only to take a leading part in the government of that vast Empire, but to preach deliverance from sin through Christ of Bethlehem.

A MEETING IN A TRAIN ROUTE FOR JAPAN. METROPOLIS.

BY COLONEL LAWLEY.

Where the Residuum of a Canadian City Meets, and What God is Doing Amongst Them.

AN UNORTHODOX SERVICE.

A War Cry man conducted a meeting at the Met's Metropole, Toronto, a few nights ago, and this is what he says about it:

The proceedings were very informal, and the audience seemed to consider they were just as responsible for keeping things going lively as the leaders of the meeting were. It was certainly not lacking in interest, and several unique features served to "keep the pot boiling," as the phrase goes.

The congregation was "mixed humanity"—men who were down and out through the winter's oversupply, and others down through their sins and folly. One was the son of a highly-placed official in the public service. We heard that he had recently done "time" in the city jail.

A Happy Convert.

A shelter trophy ottested our attention. He was arrayed in a bright red guernsey, several sizes too large for him, but nevertheless he sang and prayed and testified in true salvation style, and seemed as happy as the proverbial sandboy. His words made a great impression upon the others. We learn that he had come to the Metropole a few weeks ago in an almost destitute condition. Hanging round an open-air meeting one night he was attracted by the testimonies, and went to the hall, where he got converted. Adj't McElheaney found him a job for a day or two, and as he has proved steady and reliable he was taken on as a permanent hand at the Metropole.

The congregation went in for a good time and sang, laughed, and clapped to their heart's content. Their responses to the petitions in the prayers were somewhat original. One man felt much afraid that the "Captain" would forget his case, so he called out loud, "Don't forget the backsiders, Captain." Thereupon special reference was made to that particular class of sinners, and the "Amen's" were fervent and many.

"Can't Say Nothing To-Night."

When testimonies were called for an elderly gentlewoman of respectable appearance arose and told in a quiet way how he had a cleft Christ after forty years of sin. He was a "roomer," which means he rented a small cubicle by the way. They have class distinctions even in the Metropole, and it is very seldom that a "roomer" will condescend to mingle with the "ten and fifteen cent men."

"I can't say nothing to-night, Captain," was the response of a florid-faced individual, who thought he ought to let it be known that he was on the side of right but didn't exactly know how to express his feelings.

"I'm a very bad sinner, but I want to start to serve Christ right now," spoke up a young man who had been sitting quiet until that moment.

"I am saved, and I want you to pray for me that I may keep straight," was his experience.

"What about our brother who got saved a few nights ago? Tell us how you are getting on; come along, it will help you."

The poor fellow hangs his head and utters a groan.

I had a glass of beer to-day, Captain, and I didn't get no testimony. I'd want to do better, though; pray for me."

Want Praying for.

The interest increases as the meeting progresses. We do our best to bring them face to face with their sin and encourage them to seek salvation from it. Several want to be prayed for. One young fellow comes right out to the front and kneels at an old chair.

There is hope for the worst; there are feelings lying buried in the hearts of the depraved which if wakened by kindness will respond to its touch like the chords of a harp.—Sidney A. Church, Captain.

"Here's something for you, Cap-

EDITOR'S NOTE.—We have made special arrangements for reports of the General's tour in Japan, and Commissioner Nicoll, the British Editor-in-Chief, and Colonel Lawley, will be our correspondents. A letter has just been received from Colonel Lawley. It is a human document full of tender feeling, and we are sure our readers will, when they bear up our dear General and his staff in the arms of prayer, remember the loved ones left behind. There are fireside heroines as well as battlefield heroes.

WHAT wanderers some Salvation Army officers are; they do indeed find themselves in every corner of the globe; they are always up and about because their General is anxious that the Lord's command should be obeyed, viz, preach the Gospel to every creature. Hence his officers hold commissions as wide as the world, and have carried the Blood-and-Fire Flag from the rivers to the ends of the earth.

Now for the East!

Like his Master, the General sends no one where he is not prepared to go himself, and although in his seventy-eighth year, he is, as I write this, crossing the stormy Atlantic on his way to the Land of the Rising Sun, to commence what we believe to be by far the most important mission of his life. We do all indeed pray that multitudes may be soundly converted to God—nay, why not a nation be born in a day? He is able. Oh, for faith in His ability. Wondrous things have been wrought in the Western Hemisphere. Now for the East.

So that the opportunity should be made the most of, it was decided that some one should precede the General, so as to render dear Colonel Bullard and his devoted staff all possible help, and the lot has not fallen on John—but John.

Lifting the Curtain.

I have, as you know, traveled a long way, and been a good deal from home; so much so that I am tempted to think that my comrades are inclined to imagine that my precious wife and children are different to others, and that we do not feel these separations as others would. How far from the truth this is. I can assure our readers that we have our feelings and very tender these feelings are. But although this is so, allow me to say to the glory of God, that my sainted wife has never tried to hold me back, no, not for one single moment, nor prevented me from taking one single step in any of the long journeys which I have been called to take. Shall I tell you why? Shall I lift the curtain and allow you to look into the privacy of our home, and into the hidden chambers of our hearts, and let you see one or two of the reasons? I will.

Well, there are many reasons, several sides. I can only give you two:

1.—There is God's, and there is the General's. I will give you the General's first. Here it is:—

"I am a sinner, and I want you to pray for me that I may keep straight," was his experience.

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BY COLONEL LAWLEY.

Glance at the World.

CANADIAN.

Sir Wilfred Laurier has announced his intention of attending the Colonial Conference at London.

Fifty-four ships and 190 lives have been lost on the coast of New England and the Maritime Provinces during the past winter.

About 120 Chinamen have sent petitions to the Mayor, City Council, and Chief of Police of Toronto, and the suppression of gambling among the Chinese in that city.

Montague station-keeper has been notified that if after eight days any one of them is found to be employing a barmaid his license will be cancelled.

A Prohibition Bill introduced in the Nova Scotia legislature has been thrown out in its second reading on an objection raised by the Premier that it contained money clauses making charges on the revenue.

The Prince Edward Island Legislature is asking the Federal Government for a subsidy for the company organized to connect the island and the mainland by a telephone-cable under the Straits of Northumberland.

The eastern part of the town of Walkerville was recently visited by a disastrous fire. The Walkerville fire brigade and a fire tug from Detroit put out the fire, but a church and a factory were completely wrecked. The damage is placed at \$125,000.

Another disastrous fire occurred in Montreal when the premises of the Canada Tag and Label Printing Co., of No. 309 Notre Dame Street West, were completely wrecked. The damage is estimated at \$100,000. Fireman Joseph Bernier fell five flights, and miraculously escaped injury.

FOREIGN.

Danger is increasing in Monroe City. Europeans dare not leave their homes without escort.

The Hon. Lionel Rothschild is spending \$100,000 on one of the costliest books on record. It is on the extinct birds of the world.

The new Madibit cold fields in South Africa are to be opened to public digging at the end of next month.

Italy has appointed a Consul at Karthoum, and is likely to be speedily followed in this step by other countries.

Plans are afoot in Germany to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Kaiser's accession to the throne by a big World's Fair in Berlin.

The famine situation in Central China is growing steadily worse. So terrible is the hunger that some are even eating the bones of the dead.

The Panama Canal Commission has sent a bill to Jamaica for \$10,000 for the tents and supplies sent by the earthquake sufferers at Kingston.

The British army has removed its ban on Chicago canned meats, and will continue to use them so long as its manufacture is properly supervised.

Australia is now proposing not only to establish penny postage throughout its own territory, but to offer it to all other countries who will return the compliment.

Roumanian insurgent peasants are hurling their victims and cutting them to pieces; the military are attacking them with both cavalry and artillery.

French troops have suffered a serious reverse in a fight with the Iberians tribesmen in Upper Guinea. Eight sharpshooters were killed and seven officers wounded.

The newest thing is wireless telephones. Count Aero, according to a Berlin despatch, has, by placing his transmitters and receivers on poles thirty feet high, succeeded in riding over a distance of two miles.

In the British House of Commons a resolution in favor of the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of England and the Church of Wales was passed by a vote of 100 to 90.

Two armed robbers held up a Missouri Pacific train near Pittsburg, Kansas, shot one of the passengers through the hand, killed a negro man who objected to their conduct, and got off with \$100.

SALVATIONISTS IN HIGH PLACES

New Swedish Minister to the United States a Salvationist.

The Diplomatic Corps at Washington will include a Salvation Army officer when Count Lagercrantz, the new Swedish Minister, joins it.

For twenty years the Count has been an ardent Salvationist. When the Salvation Army began its work in Sweden Count Lagercrantz was won over by its teaching, and with some of the most degraded characters in the city, his conversion took place in the poorest district of Stockholm.

Coming to England, Count Lagercrantz went with the Salvation Army at a time when it was most unpopular. Its meetings were broken up by mobs and the workers pelted with mud. All this martyrdom was endured by the Count, who was soon promoted to the rank of Colonel.

Since he retired from active service on account of ill-health, the Count has been one of King Oscar's most trusted friends, managing one of the royal estates. He still retains his Salvation Army rank and wears the uniform. Countess Lagercrantz is also a Salvationist, having joined the Army before her marriage.

The Salvation Army does not draw all its recruits from among the poor and lowly. Lady's Realm gives a list of people of standing who hold more or less prominent positions in its organization. Major Mary Murray, who supervises the Military and Naval League of the Salvationists, is daughter of the late General Sir John Murray, K.C.B., who entered the Bengal army as far back as 1842, and served in the Indian Mutiny. Lieutenant Colonel Minnie Reid, who recently married Commissioner Booth-Tucker, is a daughter of Mr. Lestock Reid, a one-time Acting-Governor of Bombay. The Commissioner himself is the nephew of "A. L. O. E." and gave up a judgeship in India, with all its status and emoluments, to join the Salvation Army.

Lady Sarah Sladen is a Salvationist, and is the son Hugh, who is known as "A. S. Sladen." The Dowager Countess of Sladen is a member of the Auxiliary of the Army. Two daughters of Mr. Quobay, late M.P. for Guernsey, have together steadily risen in the ranks. One is married to Colonel Herbert Lindsay, who is in charge of the work in the West Indies. The other, married to a son of Commissioner Carlton, is working among the Zulus of South Africa. More interestingly connected with Australasia is the Hon. Mrs. Bird, wife of the former Prime Minister of Tasmania.特别 interested in work among prisoners, she is said to be as ardent a Salvation Army lass in disposing of War Cray.

The Salvation Army also attracts "educated daughters of colleges." Newnham and Girton, one each, Brigadier Blanche Cox of Girton, being recently at work in the West Indies. The two daughters of a New England banker come forth from Vassar College, Harvard, imbued with the agnostic spirit of the higher criticism; but in the course of a tour through Great Britain they saw the Salvation Army at work on one of the filthiest slums of Edinburgh. How long they treated a scabs in Glasgow by stepping on the platform a pronouncing themselves as converts, when they returned to America Salvation Army lass in disposing of War Cray.

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SALVATIONISTS IN HIGH PLACES.

New Swedish Minister to the United States a Salvationist.

The Diplomatic Corps at Washington will include a Salvation Army officer when Count Lagercrantz, the new Swedish Minister, joins it.

For twenty years the Count has been an ardent Salvationist. When the Salvation Army began its work in Sweden Count Lagercrantz was won over by its teaching, and, with some of the most degraded characters in the city, his conversion took place in the poorest district of Stockholm.

Coming to England, Count Lagercrantz worked with the Salvation Army at a time when it was most unpopular. Its meetings were broken up by mobs and the workers pelted with mud. All this martyrdom was endured by the Count, who was soon promoted to the rank of Colonel.

Since his retirement from active service, on account of ill-health, the Count has been one of King Oscar's most trusted friends, managing one of the royal estates. He still retains his Salvation Army rank and wears the uniform.

Countess Lagercrantz is also a Salvationist, having joined the Army before her marriage.

The Salvation Army does not draw all its recruits from among the poor and lowly. Lady's Realm gives a list of people of standing who hold more or less prominent positions in its organization. Major Mary Murray, who supervises the Military and Naval League of the Salvationists, is a daughter of the late General Sir John Murray, K.C.B., who entered the Foujau army as far back as 1842, and served in the Indian Mutiny. Lieutenant-Colonel Minnie Reid, who recently married Commissioner Booth-Tucker, is a daughter of Mr. Lestock Reid, at one time Acting-Governor of Bombay. The Commissioner himself is a nephew of "A. J. O. E." and gave up a judgeship in India, with all its status and emoluments, to join the Salvation Army.

Lady Sarah Sladen is a Salvationist, and so is her son Hugh, who is known as "H. J. Sladen." The Dowager Countess of Senfield is a member of the Auxiliary of the Army. Two daughters of Mr. Onslow, late M.P. for Gifford, have together steadily risen in the ranks. One is married to Colonel Herbert Lindsay, who is in charge of the work in the West Indies. The other married to a son of Commissioner Carlton, is working among the Zulus of South Africa. More intimately connected with Australasia is the Rev. Mrs. Bird, wife of the former Prime Minister of Tasmania. Specially interested in work among prisoners, she is said to be as ardent as any Salvation Army lass in disposing of War Crys.

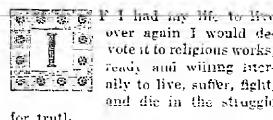
The Salvation Army also attracts the "educated daughters of colleges." Newnham and Girton have sent recruits, one such, Brigadier Blanche B. Cox, of Girton, being recently at work in Detroit. The two daughters of a New England banker come forth from Vassar College, Harvard, imbued with the agnostic spirit of the higher criticism; but, in the course of a tour through Great Britain they saw the Salvation Army at work in one of the filthiest slums of Edinburgh. Ere long they created a sensation in Glasgow by stepping on the platform announcing themselves as converts, and they returned to America Salvationists.

THEY SANG WELL.

We had splendid meetings at Lethbridge last Sunday. A good crowd of young men attended in the afternoon and heartily joined in the singing, apparently enjoying the meeting greatly. We have had the joy of seeing three decide for Christ lately. On Wednesday night a young man sought pardon and afterwards gave a good testimony; while in a meeting led by Evangelist Ranton another young man came to the mercy seat. One of our soldiers has applied for officership—Corporal Cor.

If I Were Young Again,
What I Would Do.

BY THE GENERAL.



If I had my life to live over again I would devote it to religious works, ready and willing internally to live, suffer, fight, and die in the struggle for truth.

But did I not do this sixty years ago? Certainly I did. When a lad of only fifteen years I made this offering as far as my limited knowledge would allow.

But I found in the circumstances I have imagined, with all the light that has come to my soul through experience, observation, and instruction since those days, I would make this offering, only more whole-heartedly than I did then.

And having made this offering, I would at once proceed to act in harmony with the consecration, and that in the most thorough manner possible.

I would say, "Henceforth let me do nothing, and allow nothing in my heart, or in my life, but what is calculated to promote God's interests on the earth, and answer the purpose for which I have been entrusted with my being."

Wouldn't Waste Time.

In pursuance of this object I would resolve to be something that would count in the strife raging around me between good and evil. No silly wasting of time, or strength, or facilities, or goods, or opportunities, should satisfy me.

To further my design I would do many things, and among the rest I would be a man of spiritual skill. I would learn how best to fight the enemies of God and man, bring them to submission, unite them together for the most effective action, and lead them forth to combat the foe.

By night and by day I would read, and inquire, and plan, and scheme, and experiment, until I could do this work either as leader or follower, as Providence should decide, up to the full level of my highest natural powers. I would be a man of sacrifice. I would accept a life of poverty and scorn and privation and toil. And I would struggle till I attained that state of mind which would enable me to endure hardship without a murmur or complaint. Further, I would be a man of prayer.

The Privilege of Prayer.

Oh, when I look back over the course I have traveled through the world, what a precious, invaluable privilege prayer has been to me; and were I again standing on the threshold of my earthly life, whether long or short, I would start off at once to pray! I would pray alone in my chamber, with my family in them, with friends, when I met them, with strangers, in halls, open-air, or elsewhere.

Indeed, I would pray in public and in private; yes, everywhere I would pray, until my very thought was prayer and my very breath was praise. I would be a man of holiness. I would rejoice in being known, revered, and feared everywhere for truth and honor, and purity and generosity. A truly righteous man.

I would be a man of compassion for human suffering. I would cultivate the spirit of sympathy with human distress wherever I might find men, women, and children in sorrow, no matter whether their distress had been

Personalities.

The Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary for Ontario, will preside at the great Masser Hall meeting to be held on April 16th; and Chester D. Masser, Esq., will present the instruments to the Territorial Staff Band. More particulars concerning this great meeting will appear next week.

We regret to hear that Brigadier Ludgate has had a severe nervous breakdown, necessitating a stay in the hospital for three weeks. The doctors say it will be a considerable time before he is able to take up his duties again. We ask our readers to pray for his recovery. He is well-known among old Canadian comrades.

The Foreign Secretary and Mrs. Booth-Tucker, both in excellent health, have returned to England from their tour in India and are again busily engaged at J. H. Q. The object of the Commissioner's sixty-seven days in India was to inspect our work and report on it to the General. He speaks in the highest spirit of our operations generally in the country, and naturally places the claims of his beloved India in the forefront of Self-Denial.

The Chief of the Staff recently conducted in Copenhagen a series of Councils with the Field Officers, lasting over three days. It is anticipated that the war in Denmark will receive a great impetus through these meetings.

Lieut.-Colonel Pearce, late Chief Secretary in South Africa, has been appointed to Ireland as Provincial Commander, in which position it is believed that his large and varied experience will be very valuable.

Majors Williams and Hoare, who were coming home to England on furlough, after many years' faithful service in Australia, were wrecked in the vice Senvie, just off the Lizard Light. They had to drop from the side of the vessel into the life-boat as it tossed on the crest of the waves, and got safely to shore after a severe tossing. They were amongst the first of the shipwrecked passengers to reach London, and have arrived apparently none the worse for their exciting experience. They speak in the highest terms of the discipline maintained on board ship during the whole time of anxiety and fear.

Colonel Brengle sends some interesting incidents in connection with his campaign in Norway, and mentions that the good work at Hamar is still continuing. At a "cooperative" meeting following the campaign, nearly-fourty converts were present and gave joyful testimony. During the closing meetings of the Christian campaign a large rat ran into the packed hall, creating almost a panic in the midst of the Colonel's talk, but in spite of this the meeting closed with a full penitent form. The Colonel believes that we are on the eve of a great revival in Trondhjem. He has had crowded meetings and a great many converts, although he has been told that it was very difficult to get crowds.

Lieut.-Colonel Peyron has been visiting nearly all the corps in his Territory, Italy, and reports that everywhere he has had good crowds. One of the most interesting meetings was held in Carrara, in which place we have no corps, but the daughter of the Methodist minister is a Salvationist, holds S. A. meetings in her father's church, and sells fifty Crys every week in the coffee-houses. The Colonel held a meeting here, and the church was crowded.

Major Robertson, of Cape Town, visited in the jail three Indians who were condemned to death, and was also present at their execution. The Mahomedan Priest expressed his appreciation of the kindness shown to their captivists.

THE WAR CRY.

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SALVATION ARMY IN CANADA AND THE BRITISH DOMINION
PRINTED FOR THOMAS B. COOMBS, COMMANDER OF THE SALVATION ARMY IN CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, BERMUDA, AND THE ATLANTIC, BY THE SALVATION ARMY PRINTING HOUSE, 18 ALBERT ST., TORONTO.

All manuscripts to be written in ink or by typewriter, and on one side of the paper only. Wages and other expenses of THE WAR CRY, contributed for publication in its pages, are to be paid to the author, returning to him, in addition to the amount of the article, the sum of \$1.00. The Editor, S. A. Temple, Toronto. All Cheques, Post Office and Express Orders should be made payable to Thomas B. Coombs.

THE GENERAL The General SENDS A FAREWELL MESSAGE

To the Officers, Soldiers and Friends of the Canadian Wing
of the Salvation Army.

GAZETTE.

Promotions—

Lieut. Annette Harris to be Captain.
Lieut. Harvey Lloyd to be Captain.
Lieut. Annie Simpson to be Captain.
Lieut. Ben Turner to be Captain.
Lieut. Percy Clark to be Captain.
Cadet Arthur Snye to be Probationary-Lieutenant at Tilsonburg.
Cadet Reuben Thompson to be Probationary-Lieutenant at Falmouth.
Cadet Selina Butler to be Probationary-Lieutenant at Carleton.
Cadet Fred Martin to be Probationary-Lieutenant at Liverpool, N.S.
Cadet Edward Cleather to be Probationary-Lieutenant at Newcastle, N.B.
Cadet Caroline Parker to be Probationary-Lieutenant at St. John V.
Cadet Harry Wilson to be Probationary-Lieutenant at Sussex, N.B.
Cadet Fred Burnett to be Probationary-Lieutenant at Hillsboro, N.S.
Cadet Jennie Walfield to be Probationary-Lieutenant at Louisburg, C.R.
Cadet Charles Smith to be Probationary-Lieutenant at Truro, N.S.
Cadet Hattie Mercer to be Probationary-Lieutenant at Bear River.
Cadet Russell Clark to be Probationary-Lieutenant at Bridgetown, N.S.
Cadet Frank Richardson to be Probationary-Lieutenant at Kingston.
Cadet Etta Moore to be Probationary-Lieutenant at Montreal IV.
Cadet John Lewis to be Probationary-Lieutenant at Pembroke.
Cadet Mary Hyde to be Probationary-Lieutenant at Cornwall.
Cadet John Jones to be Probationary-Lieutenant at Carleton Place.
Cadet Frank Hopkins to be Probationary-Lieutenant at Bessertown.
Cadet Maud McFadden to be Probationary-Lieutenant at Port Arthur.

THOS. B. COOMBS,
Commissioner.

Comments on Current Matters.

THE GENERAL'S IMPRESSIONS OF CANADA.

Elsewhere we print the impressions of the General concerning Canada. The opinion of such a globe-trotter and observer of men and things as the General are of great value, and we sincerely trust that those who have the shaping of the nation's destiny will ponder them well. It will be observed that the General considers the great need of the country to be a peasant population—people who will wrest golden harvests not from the bowels of the earth, but from the surface of Canada's smiling plains. He also makes very clear the necessity that exists for a judicious selection of the people and wise handling on their arrival. These are points that the General can well afford to emphasize, as it is by a careful observation of these aspects of emigration that the class of people brought to Canada under the auspices of the Salvation Army are so much appreciated. That Canada is grateful for and appreciative of the Army's endeavors to populate her broad acres she has abundantly shown to our General, and we feel sure that the visit will make for the strengthening of the bonds that bind the British Salvationists to those who march under the Blood-and-Fire Flag in this great land of possibilities.

SENDS A FAREWELL MESSAGE

The General
at Vancouver.

TWO MIGHTY MEETINGS AND IMMENSE CROWDS.

The Farewell for Japan—Our Leader's Impressions of Canada.

The meetings on Good Friday, at Vancouver, B.C., brilliantly kept up the series of triumphs that has marked the General's fifth Canadian Campaign.

The General's lecture was delivered to an immense crowd in the Presbyterian Church, which was quite inadequate to hold the people that sought admission. The General was in splendid form, and was cheered to the echo. Eloquent tributes to the work of the Army and worth of the General were given by speakers. A most influential platform, comprising the elite of Vancouver, supported the General on the platform.

At night the General preached a most powerful sermon to a vast audience. He was divinely upheld, and rebuked sin and worldliness and pleaded the cause of a crucified Christ with extraordinary power and unction. Thirty souls sought the mercy seat.

Particulars of the General's meetings at Seattle have not been forthcoming at the time of going to press, but we have been informed that 110 souls sought the mercy seat, and that State Governor Mead presided over the reception meeting.

Commissioner Nicol has telegraphed us the following delightful despatch, containing the General's impressions of Canada—

Before embarking for Japan the General gave his impressions of Canada, which were based on conversations with the leading statesmen, from the Governor-General downward, and his own observations made during his trip from sea to sea.

He described it as a great country, fully capable of maintaining a population of a hundred million souls in comfort—not to say in luxury.

The climate is exceedingly healthy, and a combination of circumstances provide unique opportunities for making a model nation.

The inhabitants of the Dominion are lovers of order and good government; they are of a kindly disposition, intelligent, and well meaning, while many beyond question are sincerely religious.

Canada, taken as a whole, shows how an average for the worst forms of vice and crime of a despotic character as any nation on earth.

It is rich in minerals, and its great coal beds will doubtless largely assist its future development; still its chief source of wealth must lie in the riches that will be extracted from its fertile plains, and not in its mineral resources.

For the proper cultivation of the soil it is of the highest necessity that Canada should cultivate an honest, honorable, and industrious population that will remain on the land. This is, in fact, indispensable.

(Continued on page 114)

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THE SPLENDID OLD MAN

The General's Message to Winnipeg—Men and Women of Winnipeg.—

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way.

March 26, 1907.

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But, alas! the train to which the
General's car was attached was a very
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schedule time. At North Bay the
train was divided, but still gradually
the time table was disregarded, until
it was evident that no effort could

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before about 2 o'clock in the evening.

It is said that the officials
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demand of the city for a public wel
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train and running it alone, with a
powerful engine, to Winnipeg, but
knowing that even this could not
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had to be abandoned.

It was, therefore, in the small hours
of the morning that train No. 97 came
to a standstill in the C.P.R. Depot at
Winnipeg, and the civic reception had
reluctantly been postponed and amalgam
ated with the Sunday afternoon meeting.



With affectionate regards
William Booth

THE GENERAL AT WINNIPEG.

Three Huge Gatherings Greet the General at the Walker Theatre.

THE SPLENDID OLD MAN FASCINATES ALL WITH WHOM HE COMES IN CONTACT.—Winnipeg Telegram.

The General's Message to Winnipeg.

Men and Women of Winnipeg.—

I believe it is one of your proudest boasts that your city is the gate to the coming great nation of the West. What I have seen during the few days I have been amongst you seems to verify the justice of your claim.

The principles, practice, and example of the "Gate City" must have a mighty influence on the future of the nation to which it leads. Will you allow me, although a comparative stranger, to beg you us to the level of your ability, to see to it that the practice, principles, and example of the "Gate City" shall be such as tends to that obedience to the laws of God and that service to the truest interest of men which must constitute the foundations of all the glorious greatness you desire.

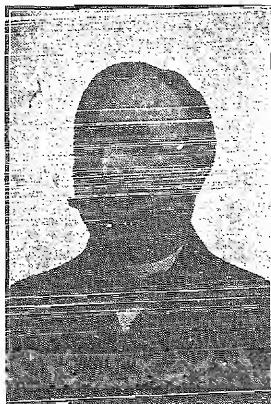
What say you to the motto: "Canada a model nation in goodness and godliness, for both the Old World and the New"? Manitoba leads the way.

March 26, 1907.

WILLIAM BOOTH.

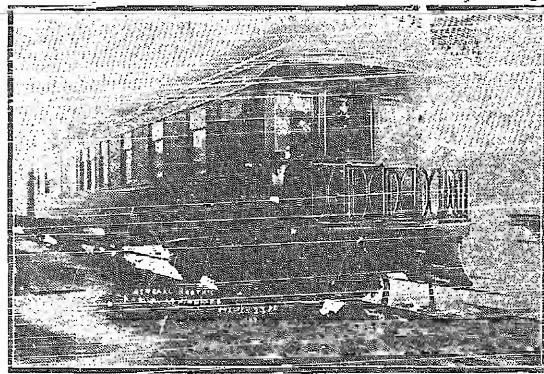
WINNIPEG was sorely disappointed. She had prepared, through her civic representatives, to give the General such a public reception as should assure him that the metropolis of Western Canada was equally as much in sympathy with him, and fully as determined to do him honor as had been Toronto two weeks previously. Indeed rumor had it that even that wonderful turnout of the populace would have been surpassed. But, alas! the train to which the General's car was attached was a very heavy one, and could not keep its schedule time. At North Bay the train was divided, but still gradually the time table was disregarded, until it was evident that no effort could possibly get the General into Winnipeg before about 2 o'clock in the morning, instead of 8:30 in the evening. It is said that the officials of the railway—in order to satisfy the demand of the city for a public welcome—considered the possibility of detaching the General's car from the train and running it alone, with a powerful engine, to Winnipeg, but knowing that even this could not bring the arrival before midnight it had to be abandoned.

It was, therefore, in the small hours of the morning that train No. 97 came to a standstill in the G.P.R. Depot at Winnipeg, and the civic reception had reluctantly been postponed and amalgamated with the Sunday afternoon meeting.



Alderman J. W. Cockburn,
Acting Mayor of Winnipeg, who presided at the General's lecture.

that soon became quite a large one, one of his impromptu little talks that were the delight of so many thousands in the villages of England during the motor campaigns. A local celebrity



The General's Car, in which he traveled from Toronto to Seattle.

thanked the General on behalf of the city as soon as he had finished talking and assured him that North Bay felt honored that he had thought of them and so considerately met their desire to see him and have his blessing.

But I must return to Winnipeg. Since the General's last visit great strides have been made. The city has nearly doubled its population. Prosperity appears to have given attention to Winnipeg. Thank God, the Army has also been advancing with the general trend of affairs. Soldierhood has more than doubled. There are three corps instead of one. Attendances have increased. Property has been secured. The beautiful new Grace Hospital established, and the confidence and regard of the community has been secured.

When the General stepped upon the platform of the Army Citadel on Saturday night he was greeted with a crowd of nearly 800 soldiers, who gave him a welcome which for warmth, has certainly not been excelled.

Of course they were glad to see their General, and the General soon made them feel he was glad to see them, but it was not for the mere exchange of congratulations and expressions of welcome that the General had come to that meeting, in spite of weariness from his two days' and three nights'

journey from Ottawa. He had weightier matters to discuss, and in a few minutes had gripped not only their attention but their hearts and consciences, and for an hour talked with his Winnipeg soldiers with that freedom, and yet with that directness, that have made all over the world these gatherings the joy of the soldiery.

The result of it was that before the meeting closed seventy-two men and women had knelt again at the cross of Christ, and confessing unfaithfulness and disobedience pledged anew their lives and service to Him and to the flag.

The Sunday meetings were held in the beautiful Walker's Theatre, a new place just opened, with a seating capacity of 2,000, and an additional 250 or 300 on the stage. Such was the interest in the meetings and the desire of the people to hear him that half an hour before the time announced for the morning meeting every seat was occupied, and disappointed hundreds upon hundreds were turned from the door.

The General was divinely upheld. For over an hour he pressed the claims of full salvation upon an audience which appeared bent upon losing nothing, and then bringing forcibly the necessity of an immediate decision the General invited the first to make their way to the mere seat provided upon the stage of the theatre.

One by one the response was made. Vows broken were renewed; sins hidden were confessed; calls to duty unattended to were made and accepted, until twenty-five had answered to the pleadings of God's prophet and resolved upon a life of holiness.

It has really become difficult to find words to express the accurate idea of the crowds who in vain seek for admission to the General's meetings. When at quarter to three the General drove up to the theatre for his noon meeting, it is not exaggeration to say that there were standing around the main entrance people enough to fill the theatre over again, besides the many who had already gone away and the crowd who came between that and the starting time. Some had come long distances, many over a hundred miles, and yet there they were met by a detachment of the representatives of the law, who had nothing to do with their reasonings or disappoint-

(Continued on page 12.)



A View of Winnipeg.

The Week-End's Despatches.

SOME EASTERTIDE TIDINGS.

Splendid Examples of the Resurrection Power of Christ is Described in these Reports. Read Them.

THE EDITOR AT PETERBORO.

Pathetic Lecture and Powerful Addresses.

We are still advancing at Peterboro, and continue to see a steady flow of recruits to the mercy seat.

On Thursday we had an interesting meeting, entitled "Can God Save the Drunkard?" The "Terrible Four," all of them trophies of grace, took part in it and testified to the power of God to snap the drink jetties.

For the Easter week-end we had Brigadier Bond, the Editor of the War Cry, with us. On Saturday night he gave us a most interesting talk on "The Romance of Soul-Saving."

About fifty turned out on Sunday morning for the early morning march and knee-drill. "Lessons of the Cross" was the Brigadier's holiness subject, and it was inspiring and helpful. A lecture entitled "London's Bedless Ten Thousand" riveted the attention of the audience in the afternoon. The lectures depicted in graphic language the life of London's submerged classes, and with touching pathos showed how misery and want rub shoulders with luxury and wealth in the great Metropolis.

The Spirit of God was powerfully felt in the night meeting, and the Brigadier's earnest talk on the Resurrection went home to the hearts of the people. He rejoiced to see six precious souls in the fountain, and we closed the day by all singing heartily. "The way is very narrow, but I'll follow." We were all much blessed by the Brigadier's visit.—H. Blake, for Adj't. Wiggins.

A QUARTETTE ON TOUR.

(By Wire.)

Lieut.-Colonel Sharp and Major Bowling, accompanied by Ensign Riley and Capt. Ritchie, are touring the northern part of the New Ontario Division, and experiencing some wonderfully stirring times. In ten days seventy-five souls have come to the Saviour. Splendid week-ends were spent at the Canadian Sea and New Liskeard. The officers and soldiers are being much encouraged. The Colonies' addresses are very powerful, and at every meeting so far converts have knelt at the penitent form. Greater times are expected for the balance of the trip.—Ensign Riley.

SONG OF RESURRECTION.

(By Wire.)

The special Easter services at St. Thomas, led by Staff-Capt. and Mrs. Hay, were a great success. New colors were presented to the corps at 6.30 a.m., and we marched out thirty strong, with the band playing and the soldiers singing songs of the Resurrection. The addresses of both Staff-Capt. and Mrs. Hay were interesting, instructive, and powerful. Captain Long's singing was much appreciated, and we closed the day rejoicing over six souls in the fountain. The "Availing Rock of Ages" on Good Friday, was grand.—Adj't. F. Knight.

TAKEN IN THE ACT.

Big meetings were held and sweeping victories won at Toronto Junction on Easter Sunday. Adj't. Williams led on all day, assisted by Mrs. Williams. Big crowds attended his services and many were turned away for lack of standing room. His subject at night was "Taken in the act." The power of God fell upon the people and five sought sanctification, while seven came out for pardon. Six of them were backsliders.—Sergt. Pellatt, for Capt. Heron and Lieut. Crist.

THE TRADE SECRETARY AT THE TEMPLE.

The Impracticable Rock.

Three meetings were conducted at the Temple on Good Friday. Brigadier Southall leading at night. The body of the hall was well filled, and here and there were many new-comers who had arrived on the Vancouver. Adj't. Thompson and Ensign Tudge, who had brought the immigrants over, were present and each spoke briefly, thanking God for His Providence and protection. Several testimonies were given, and the band played appropriate music for the occasion.

The Brigadier chose for his text, "Who is God save the Lord, and who is a Rock save our God?" and reasoned with the people about the religion of Christ. "Attempts have been made to undermine this Rock," he said, "but it stands to-day as it has never stood before, sheltering millions of souls."

Then he referred to the attempts of infidelity and of strange religions to offer protection to men, but they had all signally failed. No other religion but that of Christ offers a reward for suffering in this life.

Mrs. Brigadier Southall then took hold of the prayer meeting and pleaded with the people to get right with God.

The Brigadier also conducted the Easter Sunday services and four sought sanctification in the holiness meeting. At night, after a forceful and convincing address three sought salvation. The total number of souls for the week is fifteen.

MEANT TO BE A MISSIONARY.

Brigadier Collier conducted the Easter week-end at Hamilton I. The meetings were well attended, and God's presence was felt throughout. About forty bomsdmen and soldiers attended the early morning march and knee-drill, which was a time of real inspiration. In the holiness meeting two comrades consecrated themselves to God and claimed the blessing of a clean heart.

In the afternoon the Brigadier spoke on the Prison Work of the S. A.

At the close of the meeting a young man, who had been studying for missionary work, but who had gone astray and had been drinking heavily, sought forgiveness with a broken heart, and after special Easter singing and speaking in the night meeting, four more surrendered to God in a well-fought-out prayer meeting, making seven for the day. God gets the Glory.—Traveler.

TORONTO MAN AT BRAMPTON.

We had a visit from Bro. Whittier, of Riverton, on Easter Sunday. His lively testimonies were a blessing and inspiration to the dear comrades.

Bro. Whittier farewelled at night. May God bless her in her new appointment. After the meeting had closed a backslider returned to the fold.—Topsy.

IMPRESSIVE SONG SERVICE.

We had a great victory at Digby on Easter Sunday. A song service entitled "From Hunger to Throne" was given, and was very impressive. Five souls plunged in the fountain, and many others were under deep conviction. Lieut. McEachern received a rousing welcome to the corps.—John.

TEARFUL AND UNHAPPY.

The fight at Rocky Harbor on Sunday was a hard one, but at the close we rejoiced over two souls seeking salvation. One young man was much convicted and went away tearing and unhappy. He is not yet saved, but we are praying for him.—W. L.

SOME GRATEFUL CONVERTS.

EVERYONE WAS SAVED.

The Easter week-end meetings at St. Catharines were conducted by Capt. Church. He was accompanied by Bro. Mateneau, from Leslie, who assisted greatly in many ways, but more especially with his violin. The people were very attentive, and seemed to drink in the words of everyone who took part. They are evidently asking themselves the question, "Who will show us any good?"

Adj't. Sabine and Capt. Payne have recently taken charge, and from all accounts have set themselves earnestly to work to supply an answer to the people's query. A man and his wife came in the meeting one day in a very wretched and destitute condition. They were dealt with wisely and faithfully, and as a result sought salvation. Work was found for the man, and they are now going on well and seem very anxious to show their deepest gratitude to God and the Army.

At the close of the Sunday night meeting three sought the Saviour, though it was only after a hard struggle that they yielded.

MASTER JOHNSON BEAT THE DRUM.

The attendance at the meetings at Cranbrook, B.C., is steadily increasing. The corps has only been opened for about two months, but already much good has been done.

Capt. and Mrs. Johnstone were with us on March 23rd and 24th, and helped in the week-end meetings. They were on their way to take charge of a corps at Nelson.

Tea, cake and coffee social was given on Saturday night, which was well attended. The music was furnished by the officers, Mrs. Johnstone and Lieut. Wright playing banjos, and Captains Davidson and Johnston playing guitars.

We had an enjoyable time.

The Sunday meetings were very interesting. Master Johnson, aged three, performed on the drum, and kept excellent time.

Lieut. Wright gave her farewell speech at night. We are sorry to lose her, but wish her God-speed. Capt. Moore is coming to take her place.—E. B. F. M., for Capt. Davidson.

PLENTY OF SALVATION.

God greatly blessed the efforts put forth by the comrades at Sarnia during the absence of the officers at Councils, and four souls came to the penitent form.

Many others were under conviction and we believe they will soon yield.

Mother Mapletoft and her aides are having good times at the Refuge and Jail.

At our most recent meeting, which was entitled "A Whole Week of Salvation in One Night," our hearts were made glad by three coming to the Saviour.—Jonah.

HOW THEY ANSWERED HIM.

The barracks at Medicine Hat is now completed, and is a credit to Ensign Lacey, the builder. Officers and soldiers are going in for souls, and we rejoice to be able to report that several have lately been forward for salvation.

On Saturday night, as we were holding an open-air in front of a hotel a young man stepped up to a Sergeant and asked him if he could get saved on the street. The drum was rung down right there and he knelt at it and cried to God to save him. He got soundly converted.—H. S. B.

AN INTERESTING LECTURER.

Adj't. Smith was at Sarnia on Thursday and Friday. His interesting lecture on London life was much enjoyed by the large crowd present, and was a great financial success. An ad'ess was given on Friday night dealing with the work of the Salvation Army, and everyone was delighted with the Adj'tant and will warmly welcome him if he comes this way again.—Oldford, Capt.

The General Secretary at Montreal.

Veterans' Reminiscences at No. 1.

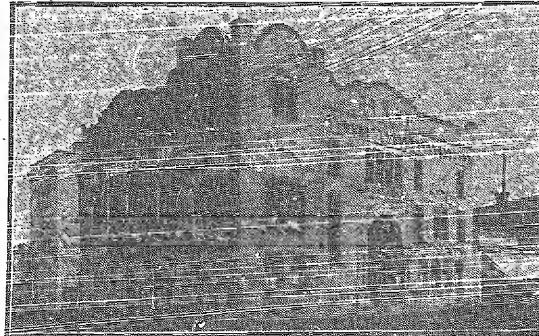
A meeting was conducted at Montreal on Monday night, March 18th, by the General Secretary, Capt. Hand. He opened with the opening song and two all round the town; then we had a drill. The band did some service all day. At the meetings the times of blessing, but the night of the crowning time. We have been having splendid meetings with us, we commenced at 8 a.m. with a march of twelve, and then all round the town; then we had a drill. The band did some service all day. At the meetings the times of blessing, but the night of the crowning time. We have been having splendid meetings with us, we commenced at 8 a.m. with a march of twelve, and then all round the town; then we had a drill. The band did some service all day. At the meetings the times of blessing, but the night of the crowning time. We have been having splendid meetings with us, we commenced at 8 a.m. with a march of twelve, and then all round the town; then we had a drill. The band did some service all day. 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The General at Winnipeg.

(Continued from page 9.)

ments, but simply told the one story, reiterated at every place until it has become positively monotonous — "House full."

Inside a platform of over 150 of the leading citizens waited to greet the General before he went to the platform. These brief introductions were valued by those privileged to participate in them. They are quickly through and at five minutes to three Commissioner Coombs is lining out a song, and the house, crowded in every nook and corner, is already entering into the influences of the gathering.



The Salvation Army Citadel, Winnipeg.

The Acting Mayor (in the unavoidable absence of the Mayor) is upon his feet, reading the city's address of welcome, which had been intended for the Friday night, presenting it to the General.

To General William Booth, Salvation Army.

Reverend Sir.—On behalf of the citizens of Winnipeg and the corporation, we extend you a hearty welcome to our city, and, in doing so, we feel that we are but imperfectly giving expression to the wish of all the citizens that your great work should be fittingly honored. We have learned of the extensive operations of the Salvation Army on account of the practical good that it is doing. Any organization existed or forty-one years, the Salvation Army, and has religious war in fifty-one countries, and withstood the efforts of friends, and the derision of enemies, indicates the power organized and maintained so strong a body, not only as religious masses—but this without any comparison—but that the acts of mankind have been but the great principle has been established that not only spiritual but also material good must also receive of attention.

We cannot fittingly express appreciation and gratitude we and your great organization's work accomplished, not only in our midst, but everywhere your religious zeal and entered you.

Signed by
JAS. G. HARVEY, Acting
C. J. BROWN, Clerk.

Dated at Winnipeg, May

The address was received with loud cheering.

And then our leader lectured, and after brief intermission, the audience expressed in the

to his appreciative audience the story of "The Secret of the Success of the Salvation Army." Right from the start the General handled his audience with a master hand. Right through that hour and a half—which only seemed like half an hour—every eye rested upon the man who, in the hands of God, had been used to raise up such an organization, and seeing him could understand something of the secret of its success.

The Hon. Colin Campbell rose as

soon as the applause subsided, which again and again rang from that crowded building as the General took his seat, and moved a vote of thanks to the General for his masterly address. He remembered the first S. A. officer sent by the General to Canada and the early struggles of the organization. Working at the time in the offices of the Army's legal representatives in Canada, he was brought early in touch with it and learned soon to appreciate its good work.

Speaking for the Province of Manitoba, he was sure assistance would be given the Army to spread its moralizing and religious work, and wound up by saying that no money granted by the Legislature of the Province was given with such pleasure and unani-

Regina's Welcome.

By One of the Crowd.

"They told me to go to bed, but I told them to go to Jéricho, were among the first words of our General, in response to the civic address of welcome read by the City Clerk of Regina, at which the crowd yelled and laughed. He made up his mind to see the good people of our city, and he was going to keep his word. Those who belonged to the Army never knew what he was going to do; but he was determined, however late the hour of his arrival, to see the people of Regina.

It was a great welcome that was given him. Early on Tuesday morning the bulletin board announced the train as being eight hours late; later on in the day it came to be an hour later, and as evening drew on crowds wended their way to the depot. Men, women, and children braved the elements, for it was snowing fast, and were content to wait till the train came in.

There was some uncertainty as to where the General would speak from, though a platform had been specially erected at the rear of the depot. However, when it was found that the great leader of the Salvation Army would speak from his car, Mayor Smily, City Clerk Hunter, and Aldermen, made their way to the water tank, where it was arranged that the private car containing the leader and his Staff should stop.

The corps band entertained the sightseers with music, and acquitted themselves with great credit. The boys feel a few inches taller after being specially requested by the General to play for him at the close, and they rose to the occasion well.

First the east-bound train came in, and when it moved out the crowd gave it a parting cheer. Then the train from the south arrived on the scene, and when that moved out there was great relief. A train was seen coming from the east. "Here it comes," rang along the line. But it was only the first of the west-bound transcontinental.

All this time the crowd had been increasing rapidly, and the station was one mass of seething humanity. Here were Mayor, Aldermen, City Clerk, Chief of Police and his assistants, burly Northwest Mounted Police, and Salvationists, packed like sardines in a barrel. But the utmost good humor prevailed. The crowd was going to see the General, even if they stayed till midnight.

At last the lights of the second section were seen approaching at 9 p.m. The police got busy, and when the train stopped many made their way to the east end of the platform, which relieved the pressure near the water tank. The train moved down, and when the "Farnsleif" stopped there was a big yell of satisfaction. The Mayor and City Clerk were introduced to the General inside the car, and when the hero of the hour appeared the pent up feelings of the



The Hon. Colin Campbell, who proposed a vote of thanks to the General for his lecture.

crowd found vent in cheering, whoops and every conceivable expression of welcome.

The General listened to the address patiently, but one could see he was longing to speak to the people. How the Westerners love their words was evidenced by the willingness that prevailed. They wanted to mix a single word, and attempt at unnecessary classification met with stern shorts of "No."

It was a typical address as the crowd wanted. Human nature was mingled, and the crowd had enjoyed his references to the men who he said looked at the mean, and the City Clerk and sweeping how the General marked that he did not look an bad sort of chap either.

After a stirring address of less than ten minutes the great train of a great organization prayed that the blessing of God might rest upon not only the men and women gathered about him, but upon the city of Regina.

The scene was fully concluded by the prayer by the Commissioner, and band playing "God be with you" till we meet again," in the course of which the people joined heartily while the General, however, did not. And when the train drew off a few minutes later it was followed by a final outburst of cheering. "God be with you till we meet again."

Regina has welcomed many distinguished visitors, from royal toots but never, I venture to assert, has given a warmer reception than it did to the people's friend.

TWO SOULS.

God is blessing our labour at Victoria, and two souls are saved on Sunday night. Many others are deeply convicted.—Henry.

Sketches The Old.

This Story Throws
Strong Light
on the Manner in
which many Old
Women Live in
London, and their
Reasons for Refus-
ing to Go into the
Workhouse.



ED LION STREET, Wapping, is a thoroughfare that has seen better days.

Time was when sea captains, dock officials, and merchants and other "gentle" folk were not "too big" to live near the place where their businesses lay, and in those days the four-storyed houses that line Red Lion Street had other tenents. For they are somewhat pretentious houses, as the Corinthian pillars at the doorways, and the twisted oak balusters, and richly-worked handrails on the staircases go to show.

A Type of Thousands.

However, times have changed, and although in some of the houses attempts by means of lace curtains, etc., are made to preserve an air of respectability, for the most part these fine old dwellings are the abodes of slatternly women, and grimy, pinching children who gallop up and down the muddy stairs—so innocent of carpet or dormer—to their great joy and the discomfort of the aged.

In a room on the top of one of these houses lies an old lady, who will serve as a type of the thousands of old women who live in attics and cellars in the slums and mean streets of London.

She is seventy-nine years of age, and since Christmas has been confined to her bed. She suffers very much from rheumatism and heart affection; and, as the doctor puts it, "is wasting away through decay of nature."

Poor old soul! Nature is indeed on its last legs with her. The old lady's mouth all drawn on one side, and the fingers are so long and thin; her face is the color of parchment, with the mouth all drawn on one side, and the cheek-bones seeming to be almost on the point of bursting through the pallid skin; but her eyes are bright, and not a silver thread glints among the scanty dark brown locks that straggle upon the pillow.

The Commissioner and Colonel Higgins on the steps of the Canadian Hotel, Winnipeg.

Sketches of London Life. No. 11.

The Old Woman at Wapping.

This Story Throws a Strong Light on the Manner in which many Old Women Live in London and their Reasons for Refusing to Go into the Workhouse.



"I only want a little to eat. With the presence of my dear Master I am Perfectly Happy."

borne out by an incident related by the late W. E. Gladstone. In a contribution to a magazine that gentleman wrote thus:

"I possess the confession of an illiterate criminal, made, I think, in 1834, under the following circumstances: The new Poor Law had just been passed in England, and it required persons needing relief to go into the workhouse as a condition for receiving it. In some parts of the country this provision produced a profound popular panic. The man in question was destitute at the time. He was (I think) an old widower, with four very young sons. He rose in the night and strangled them all, one after another, with a blue handkerchief—not from want of fatherly affection, but to keep them out of the workhouse."

That this same dread of the union is entertained by the poor to-day is well known to those who come into contact with them, and we think it a downright cruelty to compel those who possess it to go into the workhouse so greatly against their wills.

We asked the old lady if she got any outdoor relief, and if the Relieving Officer had been to see her. The Relieving Officer had visited her four years ago, but outdoor relief was refused—she must come into the House, was the decision.

Now, just let us consider this old lady's case. She was born almost within a stone's throw of where she is living at present. Her mother was left a widow when our old friend was very young, so early in life she had to go to work.

Thirty years ago she herself was left a widow with a family, but all have since died.

She has lived in Red Lion Street for nearly thirty-six years, having lived in the room she now occupies for four and twenty years. The old lady has toiled like a heroine to support herself. She went out charring for years, then, strength failing, she took to shirt-making, and—so the old lady says—"ships on the sea wouldn't hold the shirts she has made." Then, when her sight and strength failed her, so that she could not make shirts fast

enough, she took to mending the children's clothes for her neighbors, thus earning a few pence to help her along. But life was very hard, and often she went without food and shivered with the cold.

Day Down to Die.

Then, one day, when she knew that she could get no relief from the parish, and there was nothing in the house, and she felt too weak and frail to go out to beg, she committed her soul to God and lay down resigned to die if the Lord willed it; but she felt sure that the Lord, in whom she has now trusted for twenty-six

years would not desert her in her extremity; neither did He, for shortly afterward two Slum Officers came along and knocked at the old lady's door, and relieved her necessities, and since that time the Salvation Army has paid the rent of the room, and provided her with warm bedclothing and other necessities, thus she is enabled to stay in her room in which she has spent so many years.

Poor old lady! She is greatly attached to her room. As an apartment it is not bad, for it has two windows, and it is fairly large; she herself says that it is "a beautiful room in the summer, but very cold in the winter."

The furniture is not worth much—except for firewood—there are a couple of chairs without backs, a little round table, and an old wooden bed. One very cold winter's day, when the old lady lay shivering, the officers thought they would be able to increase her comfort by bringing the red nearer to the fire, and started to move it, but she earnestly begged them to desist, as the bed was old and would fall down if moved. On examination the officers found that it was indeed in a pernicious condition, being tied together with bits of string, and all sorts of makeshifts.

A Linoleum Mosaic.

The floor is a mosaic of linoleum—all patterns and sizes being laid down at odd times by the old lady as she found them.

It is, however, a veritable House Beautiful to the old lady who, after living in it for twenty-four years, cannot endure the thought of leaving it for the workhouse. "I only want a little to eat," she says; "and with the presence of my dear Master I am perfectly happy."

That she has the presence of the Master there is no doubt, for rarely have we witnessed greater truthful contentment than is manifested by this dear old soul, amidst circumstances that most persons would consider distressing.

Seeing that she has lived in the parish all her lifetime, and has direct-
(Continued on page 15.)

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Time was when sea captains, dock officials, and merchants and other "gentle" folk were not "too big" to live near the place where their businesses lay, and in those days the four-storied houses that line Red Lion Street had other tenants. For they are somewhat pretentious as houses, as the Corinthian pillars at the doorways, and the twisted oak balusters, and richly-worked railings on the staircases go to show.

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She was able to get up and move about her room till a few months ago, then she became so weak that she used to fall helpless upon the floor and lie there until the Slum Officers, or the other people in the house, came to her assistance.

Now, in addition to her weakness, the rheumatism is so bad that she can hardly endure the bedclothes upon her limbs much less place them on the floor.

Why doesn't the old lady go into the workhouse infirmary? some may ask.

No doubt, if she were to do so, she would receive much greater attention than she can possibly receive at present, for the old lady has not a relation in the world, and depends entirely upon the care of the Slum Officers, and what they can provide for her.

But she possesses in a marked degree the strong unreasoning hatred that the poor have for the workhouse.

Brass Buttons.

The other day one of the soldiers of a neighboring corps, who had heard of the old lady's condition, thought his world like to see her. Now he happens to be an officer in an institution connected with the docks, so wears a blue uniform with brass buttons. He knocked at the door and was told to come in; but at the sight of the buttons the old lady gave a wild scream and sank prostrate. She thought he was a workhouse official come to take her away to the workhouse.

I suggested to her that she would be better off in the infirmary. "Oh, sir," she cried, "don't send me there; I should not live an hour!"

Horror of the Workhouse.

It is almost impossible for those who have not been brought into contact with the aged poor in the slums to form any idea of the horror with which they regard the union—many, and this old lady amongst them, would rather die than enter one. That this statement is not an exaggeration is

Hon. Colin Campbell
saw a vote of thanks
sent for his services
and went in absentia
and every conceivable
evidenced he
at prevented. They did
is a single word, and an
unnecessary cheering re-
turn shouts of "Hail and
typical address, just
evidenced. Human and
and the great majority
looked a good deal
the City had
now as the General
it be not look each
shop either.

the great majority
prayed that
God might yet give
and women
but upon the old
as fully concluded with
the Commissioners, and to
"God be with you again," in the name
people joined their
general, handshaking
and as the train drew
years later it was followed
bursts of cheering. The
God be with you all.

as welcomed many
visitors, from royal
I venture to assure the
prior reception that it
people's friend.—H. B.

TWO SOULS.

cessing our labors at Wapping
two honest sailors
ght. Many others
victed.—Henry.

Steps of the Great

The General at Winnipeg.

The newspapers did exceedingly well, and the following extracts shew the meetings from the point of view of the newspaper man.

THE GENERAL AND HIS SOLDIERS.

Never was a Country with Greater Opportunities for Doing Good Than the Dominion.

(The Winnipeg Telegram.)

On Saturday night General Booth addressed the soldiers and ex-soldiers of the Salvation Army in the citadel, at the corner of King and Rupert Sts.

The General was accorded a reception by his followers, who filled every seat and considerable of the standing room of the auditorium, that was worthy of a prince. As the grand old man of the Salvation Army entered the hall the vast audience rose and clasped their hands in gladness at the sight of seeing him once more. They even shouted "Hallelujah!" many times. Their faces beamed with pleasure, their eyes sparkled, and their hearts spoke "God bless him." The General showed his appreciation with a bow and a smile.

During the discourse of the General there was the best of attention. His words were fervent and full of faith. What his heart said so he spoke. His face beamed as he exhorted his followers to go forward with the great work of the salvation of the world.

General's Favorite Hymn.

The meeting was opened by the singing of the General's favorite hymn. The first verse was not sung as well as he would like it sung, and he told them so. In the second verse there was no doubt of the sincerity of the singers. As they sang—

"God of Elijah, hear my cry,
Send the fire."

the hall fairly vibrated with the volume of sound.

After a short, earnest prayer by the General, and another by an assistant, the General rose to speak. He wanted men to fight the devil and bring thousands to Christ. He had had much hard work to do in the past fortnight, but he thought he would recruit himself by holding meetings in Winnipeg. During the past two weeks over 100 had given themselves to the work of Christ.

Q

(The Winnipeg Morning Telegram.)

It was "Booth Sabbath" and all Winnipeg sought the Salvation Army citadel yesterday at one of the three meetings devoted to him. Vast crowds were present, and all were charmed by the magic words of the fine old man.

"Forty-one years ago I stood alone in the East End of London, alone in the midst of poverty, vice, and crime, alone but surrounded by the sorrow and misery of the world's greatest city, and he thought came to me that something could be done for mankind," said General Booth in the afternoon of the second of the three great meetings in the Walker House yesterday—and the consummation of that thought must have been impressed upon the venerable speaker as he stood surrounded and supported on the platform in Western Canada by Cabinet Ministers, civic magistrates, members of the judiciary, leaders in commerce and finance, prominent clergymen and learned educationalists, and looked upon the sea of faces before him that rose tier upon tier to the topmost of the great gallery.

At the Three Meetings.

Three meetings of enormous attendance greeted the great Salvationist—cruiser, priest, evangelist, or philanthropist as the world variously deems him—yesterday, but it was the afternoon meeting that the distinctive forcefulness of his personality was more evident and the influence that he possessed in the world of men more manifest.

The stage, the boxes, the auditorium, from the seats reserved for the orchestra to the foyers and promenades of dress circles and galleries, were crowded by an earnest and sympathetic audience, drawn from every phase of Winnipeg's social life. Frock-coated professional men sat side by side with the Sunday-garbed working-men, and the fashionable women in

silk and furs mingled her kid-gloved appreciative applause with the plainly-clad working woman at her side. It was the appreciation of Winnipeg, of one of the outstanding figures of the world's philanthropic progress of the world, of one of the great factors in the work of doing practical good, of him who with a unique power has carried in history a name that stands side by side with the great religious leaders of all time.

The address of General Booth of the afternoon displayed that wonderful knowledge of men which explains much of his power, without a suspicion of rank in method or material, with little resort to oratorical fervor or vehement exhortation. He still held the vast audience interested and of the spiritual moments would touch with the magic of his earnestness and impressive personality the chord

which caused it to vibrate with feeling or break into sympathetic applause or rippling laughter.

Few men in this world could have kept for over an hour a western audience of varied tastes, ideas and points of view, in sustained and appreciative attention except on a subject of intense political or material personal interest. To the great leader of a body despised and ridiculed only a few years ago, to an old man of nearly eighty years of age of somewhat failing voice, to a man who availed himself of none of the glamor of oratory or the tricks of the platform it was reserved to hold three thousand listeners in intense sympathetic interest with his subject, the world-old subject that requires a master voice to make new. "Our duty to our neighbor," by intense earnestness and simplicity of sentiment.

PROMOTED TO GLORY.

SERGEANT-MAJOR LANE, OF ST. JOHN I.

A Saintly Character.

St. John I. corps has sustained a great loss in the promotion of Sgt.-Major Frank Lane. He has been identified with the Army almost from its inception to this city. Over twenty years ago, when only twenty years old, our comrade found salvation in the old Bowring Alley, out from that day forward he never turned back.

Frank Lane is a household word in

rity that the firm (Messrs. Elderkin), with whom he worked for thirteen years, and his last employers (Messrs. Sims), should close their establishments, and the workmen attend this service to pay their last tribute of respect to that life that had spoken so respectfully to them so long.

Brigadier Turner, assisted by Major Phillips, Adjt. Bowering, Ensign Cornish and others, conducted the service, and the Rev. Mr. Beatty (brother-in-law of the deceased) spoke most effectively on the life of the departed. His words were very appropriate, and coming from within the family circle, confirmed the testimony of those who had known our comrade in public life.

It was a very cold day, yet hundreds followed the remains from the house, and we had our comrade to rest by the side of his parents, with a surp and certain hope that we should meet again in the morning.

We bespeak for the widow and the three dear children that are left, and all the bereaved relatives, the sincerest sympathy of Salvationists everywhere. A splendid crowd gathered at the memorial service held in No. 1 barracks. Several spoke of our departed comrade's life and death. Mrs. Lane was divinely sustained as she spoke out her heart's feelings. Ensign Martin sang very touchingly "The Home-boat." Ten seekers came forward. It was a meeting that shall live long in our memories. —G. L. P.

MOTHER WILKINSON, OF ST. THOMAS.

Urged Them All to Meet Her in Heaven.

Death has visited the St. Thomas corps again, and taken one of the oldest and most faithful soldiers, Mother Wilkinson. She had reached the ripe age of seventy-seven, having been born in Norfolk, Eng., in 1830. For thirty-four years St. Thomas has been her home, and she was highly respected by all who knew her.

Our sister fought bravely as a soldier for over twenty years, and her godly life was an example to many. Whenever she was on the march, and attended as many meetings as possible. She was good to her officers, in many ways looking after their temporal needs, and, in fact, we all shall miss her, but we know if we are faithful we shall meet her in the Gloryland.

Her last illness was only of a short duration, but she lived to have her comrades visit her, and no one could leave without a word of prayer and a song. Sister Martin took a great interest in dear Mother, and was with her till the last. Just before she died she called all her friends and relatives to her bedside and told them she was going home, urging them all to meet her in heaven. Dear Father Wilkinson feels his loss keenly, but is able to say, "They will be done."

The funeral was conducted by Adjt. Knight, and a short service was held in the house and grave. Those who knew our dear sister best spoke of her godly life.

The band headed the march to the grave, and almost the entire corps turned out to pay their last respects to their departed comrade. The memorial service was held Sunday night in the barracks, which was very interesting. The hall was packed. One precious soul sought the Saviour at the close.

May God bless her husband and all the family in their bereavement.—Rev. for Adjt. Knight.

MRS. GILMAN, OF ST. JOHN II.

Death has again visited our ranks at St. John II., and Mrs. Gilman, who has been a faithful soldier of the corps for a number of years, has gone to her reward. The funeral service was conducted on Sunday afternoon, February 24th, by Capts. Willard and Martin.

Our sister has finished her course and is now with the blood-washed throng, praising Him who received her. "We who are still on the scene of eternity must still fight on, seeking to win others to our Master, until He says it is enough, come up higher, and when the cloudless morning breaks we shall again meet those who stand side by side with us here." —F. E. Davidson.

"DAD DUQUETTE," OF TRENTON.

On Feb. 24th we laid to rest the mortal remains of our comrade, well known to every citizen of Trenton as Dad Duquette. He was intensely devoted to God and loyal to the colors. Whether there were many or few to stand by the flag, Dad was there, and for about twenty years he carried it through the streets.

He was picked up by the Army twenty-two years ago. He was then a drunkard and was brought out of dense darkness into unreserved light. He never afterwards shrank from bearing his cross or fulfilling any duty required of him.

His health had been failing for some months past, and at length he could attend the meetings no longer. He was always able to say, "Jesus is my friend, I am never alone."

The end came suddenly. There was no time for many words, but the smile of peace and the hand raised heavenward indicated to those present that his soul was taking its upward flight. He was seventy-two years of age.

The funeral service was well attended. It was conducted by Ensign Cox of the corps. Dad had won the love and respect of all by his good life, and at the side of the casket one brother knelt and claimed Christ as his Saviour. Three more surrendered at the memorial service.—I. T. and V. M.

MRS. TURNER, OF TRENTON.

A Friend of the Army.

The Salvation Army in Trenton has been called upon to mourn the loss of another friend, in the person of Mrs. G. F. Turney. The deceased was converted in the Army some years ago and although she never became a soldier, was a sympathizer with all the Army's work and a warm friend in every way.

In visiting her we always realized that we were in the presence of one of God's dear children. Her illness was of short duration, and none suspected that the end was coming until a very short time before death claimed her for its victim.

She lived and died with a smile, and her prayerful countenance was a comfort to all who knew her.

Our sympathy and prayers are for the bereaved husband and five children, the youngest being only five days old at the time of the mother's death. We also pray for a dear mother who is stricken with grief.

GRANDFATHER SHORT, OF HANT'S HARBOR.

The chariot has again lowered, and this time has taken from our midst dear old "Grandfather" Short, although nearly ninety-one years of age and deprived of his eyesight for some years, yet he enjoyed good health until just a few days before his death. When the weather was favorable we would always find him in his accustomed place on the platform, telling of how he had been saved from a life of sin, and was journeying on to the land where there were no strangers.

His bright testimony was always enjoyed by everybody.

We gave him a real S. A. funeral. A large number attended. The memorial service was well attended, and at the close one poor wanderer from the north returned to the Good Shepherd's fold.—S. Morgan, Capt.

Sketches of London.

(Continued from page 12.)

ly and indirectly paid rates and for half a century, and so bravely to support herself, that she not have a little outdoor rafter, and visited the Relieving Officer, and ed her case to him, but it was "The Board of Guardians, on principle," he said, "would not give any outdoor relief."

That was the attitude of Bum.

Now, to force the old woman the workhouse, having respect horror with which she regards would be absolute brutality kill her—while a few shillings a week would keep the old soul in a state of comparative comfort, and enable to spend her last remaining days a manner most congenial to her.

The horror of the workhouse poor have is not altogether illusory.

Not so very long ago an old man hanged himself in a workhouse in his pocket was found a letter which he said: "I was helpless, and now I am a close prisoner. I hope it will not last long—n the men here are hopeless and blind. I would rather have been in the street if I had known what would be. . . . Our yard has a house in the corner. I wish I

it."

A London Workhouse.

The following remarks are from a magazine article on a London workhouse.—

"On the first visit I paid to the workhouse I found some 210 men in the great day-room, the depressing and uncomfortable of all rooms surely, with its long tables, and bare white-washed benches.

They were sitting on wooden benches without backs—for the part women of seventy, eighty, nine, on benches without backs.

"Although it was mid-winter, heat in the place was stifling; as if there was no air to breathe, while, as for the smell! These were all old it must be remembered and some of them surely ailing. Then the noise—the coughs, grunts, the moans and cries, at vain attempts to make the dead. This did just go through my mind. I heard a poor, trembling old creature mutter, 'The Devil's killing me,' cried another.

"It was pitiable to see the old people with which the more respectable old people shrank away the touch of their neighbors. C. C. I'd save get me out of this if I could not easily forget."

What is to be done?

In the face of facts like the hatred that the poor have for the workhouse is not to be wondered neither do these side-lights on workhouses make one enthusiastic in recommending the poor and the destitute to take refuge in them. I think that by this article our men will be able to appreciate the position of our Staff Officers when they cover some aged, helpless, old people in an attic, starving with a shivering with the cold, and, perhaps also suffering from disease, who the infirmary or the Relieving Officer is mentioned, pitifully beseeching officer not to send her to the house. It is hard to send such and it is manifestly impossible them remain and perish in hunger in their little rooms, is a considerable number of them.

Sketches of London Life.

(Continued from page 12.)

ly and indirectly paid rates and taxes for half a century, and struggled bravely to support herself, it seemed to be a very hard thing that she could not have a little outdoor relief, so we visited the Relieving Officer, and stated her case to him, but it was useless. "The Board of Guardians, on principle," he said, "would not give her any outdoor relief."

That was the attitude of Bumble.

Now, to force the old woman into the workhouse, having respect to the honor with which she regards it, would be absolute brutality—would kill her—while a few shillings a week would keep the old soul in a state of comparative comfort, and enable her to spend her last remaining days in a manner most congenial to her.

The horror of the workhouse that the poor have is not altogether ill-founded.

Not so very long ago an old man hanged himself in a workhouse, and in his pocket was found a letter, in which he said: "I was helpless, hopeless, and now I am a close prisoner. I hope it will not last long—most of the men here are hopeless imbeciles or blind. I would rather have starved in the street if I had known what this would be. . . . Our yard has a dead-house in the corner. I wish I was in it."

A London Workhouse.

The following remarks are taken from a magazine article on a great London workhouse:—

"On the first visit I paid to this workhouse I found some 210 old women in the great day-room, the most depressing and comfortless of all day-rooms surely, with its long wooden tables, and bare white-washed walls. They were sitting on wooden benches—benches without backs—for the most part women of seventy, eighty, and more, on benches without backs!

"Although it was mid-winter, the heat in the place was stifling; it was as if there was no air to breathe; while, as for the smell! These people were all old it must be remembered, and some of them sorely afflicted. Then the noise—the coughs and grunts, the moans and cries, and the vain attempts to make the deaf hear. 'This din just goes through my head,' I heard a poor, trembling old creature mutter. 'The noise and the tumult's killing me,' cried another. . . .

"It was pitiable to see the loathing with which the more respectable of these old people shrank away from the touch of their neighbors. 'For God's sake get me out of this place!' cried one with a look on her face that I shall not easily forget."

What is to be Done?

In the face of facts like these, the hatred that the poor have for the workhouse is not to be wondered at; neither do these skylights on the workhouse make one enthusiastic in recommending the poor and the destitute to take refuge in them. We think that by this article our readers will be able to appreciate the position of our Slim Officers when they discover some aged, helpless, old woman in an attic, starving with hunger, shivering with the cold, and, perhaps, also suffering from disease, who, when the intimacy of the Relieving Officer is mentioned, pitifully beseeches the officer not to send her to the workhouse. It is hard to send such there, and it is manifestly impossible to let them rot and perish in cold and hunger in their little rooms, so there is a considerable number of these old

SELF-DENIAL COMPETITIONS.

The great success that attended our Easter Competition emboldens us to open another competition for matter of Self-Denial interest.

We want Officers and Soldiers to take part in this effort to get inspiring matter for those who will be asked to deny themselves.

And as time is short, we want our competitors to send in their contributions as soon as they have read this notice.

We shall give two dollars to each comrade—officer or soldier—who sends in the best incident under the following heads:

1. How I Raised My Target.

This competition is easily understood, and what Canadian soldiers don't think of in the way of original methods of getting their targets is not worth calling to mind. If you have had a successful plan, send it to us for someone else at once.

2. House to House or Farm to Farm Collecting.

Many of our readers will have had some interesting adventures, novel experiences, and successful expedients in this connection. Send them along—someone will get two dollars for a short paragraph. Your story may win the prize.

3. How I Practised Self-Denial.

Some go without one thing and some another. What did you do last year, or any other year, or what have you heard that others have done?

4. The Poor and Self-Denial.

The widow cast in two miles. Do you know of any poor person who has greatly denied himself or herself for Christ's sake? If so, send it along. The incident may win you two dollars towards your target.

5. Extraordinary Self-Denial Methods.

We want to know what extraordinary method you adopted last year, and how it worked out. If you have any incidents that will throw light on your methods, send them along. There are two dollars awaiting the best.

6. Self-Denial Curiosities.

In the way of humorous sayings and S.-D. photographs will be very acceptable, and we shall send two dollars to the one who sends the best—don't forget that the Competition is now open, and don't fail to take part in it at once.

**Self-Denial Week is from
May 4th to 11th.**

HURRY UP WITH YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS.

ladies who are assisted to stay in their little rooms out of the Slim Purls.

Before we left the old woman at Wapping we gave the Lieutenant a trifle to get her something savory for dinner. When asked if there was anything she fancied, she said: "For weeks I have longed for a little pork-chop. I fancy I should so enjoy a bit of the fat!"

With our vegetarian readers forgive us? We got her the chop—and sincerely hope she enjoyed it.

TWO MONTHS' ANTI-SUICIDE WORK.

Some Very Happy Results.

Lieut.-Colonel Unsworth, in his report on the operations on the Anti-Suicide Bureau during the two months of its existence, states that it has proved only too successful. It has

demonstrated how large a number of unfortunate contemplates suicide as the only means of getting rid of their sorrows.

During the two months six hundred cases were dealt with, either by interview or by letters, and the Colonel states that a condition of suffering has been reversed such as perhaps the most pessimistic of the community never expected. The cases dealt with are classified by the officer in charge of the bureau as follows:—

The lonely class, 50; victims of money troubles, 350; persons criminally involved, 50; victims of the morphine and drug habit, 50 cases.

In the second category are a number of serious cases of embezzlement. The offenders were induced to make confession and as far as possible restitution, with, usually, the happiest results.

The bureau in future will operate on the Continent and in America and Australia.

THE EASTER CRY.

Some Representative Expressions of Opinion.

The following expressions of opinion have been of great encouragement to the Editor-in-Chief. They are not all by any means, but we print them as being representative of expert opinion.

Commissioner Nicol, the Editor-in-Chief, was presented with a copy of our Easter Number on arriving at Montreal, and immediately stretching himself out in the car he devoured its contents. He writes thus concerning it:—

"I like your color scheme, Mr. Editor; it is in harmony not only with the letter of the letterpress, but the spirit of it. The character of the latter is a fine blend of historical fact, doctrinal truth and practical proof of the living power of Christ to still jaws to the uttermost. The page of prize paragraphs is a novel idea, and the incidents should make for faith and a new impetus for pure Salvationism. Your two-page picture will make the British Editorial Heaven. Of course, nothing that a Salvationist does is ever perfect in his own eyes, and no doubt your critical eyes has already detected flaws in the general get-up; but altogether the production evokes my warm congratulations. I hope both Editor and Publisher will be gratified by the extra orders.—A. M. N."

My Dear Brigadier.—Permit me to congratulate you upon the Easter Cry. You know I have been a faithful weekly reader of the Cry for over twenty years, and am always full of interest in its success. I consider the present issue of the Cry in every way worthy of the important place the Canadian Cry holds in the literature of the Army and of Canada. It is a very striking, attractive production, with an artistic finish which must appeal to the taste of the cultured. One cannot discriminate in the articles—all are interesting and will prove profitable I am sure. The incidents from the General's life have a special fascination. The beautiful article of the Commissioner on "Crucifixion" will be a blessing to many and your own poem on "The Risen Christ" is very sweet indeed. I assure you you have placed the War Cry reading constituency under a debt of gratitude for the beautiful paper you have given us to commemorate the most important event in the world's history—the death and resurrection of our Lord. With all good wishes, I am yours to serve—Blanche Johnston, Secretary Auxiliary and Praying League.

A Credit to Journalism.

The special Easter issue of the War Cry is in every way a credit to religious journalism. There is a colored cover depicting the *Vin Dolorosa*, and color work abounds throughout the number. The centre-pieces of the magazine is a striking two-page half-tone plate of Diefricht's "Jesus Escaping the Multitudes," the colored border showing various incidents in the life of Jesus. Pictures abound throughout the number. The literary features are excellent, especially a sketch of London life, "How the Eastender Spends Easter," Bank Holiday, and an article on "Japan and Her Daughters," dealing with a most important feature of social reform.—The Toronto World.

This sort of thing both Editor and Publisher like.—

"I have ordered 100 extra Easter Crys from the Trade Secretary. Success to you, Easter Cry. The best yet."—Forrest Sims, Kingston, Ont."

We shall be glad to receive expressions of opinion and suggestions from our readers.

Capt. Carter and Capt. Gibbons have recently taken charge of Paris corps, and we are believing for some remarkable times. One soul surrendered himself fully to God, Sunday night, meeting, and more were deeply converted. Ensign Pickle and Captain Cook have fared well. Their labors in this place were blessed and owned by God.—Corps Cor.

